THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE

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OLD SERIES] *Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* [COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

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Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator.

DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

In our August number of last year, we gave some account of the dairy and farm of Mr. B. H. Hall, of New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. H. received the first premium of New York State Agricultural Society last winter, for the best butter dairy. We congratulate him on his success and are confident it is deserved. There are but few farms and dairies in the country which are managed more economically and profitably than Mr. Hall's. He commenced operations under circumstances which would have discouraged many men, but which have been completely overcome by his tenergy and perseverance. A gentleman who has long been well acquainted With Mr. H., observes, in relation to his course of farming—'His has been a venture which few but a gentlemen farmer of wealth would have dared to undertake. I recollect well the predictions of many, that 'hiring so much help' would ruin him,but what has been the result? While they have jogged along in the old way, little more than paying their expenses, he has, by the addition of labor, rendered the nett income of his farm double that of any one in town, of the same number of acres.

'The fear of the expense of labour, is the rock on which many of our farmers have been stranded. They will only hire help enough to raise just sufficient for the wants of the family, leaving no surplus to lay for a *wet day*, never thinking that an additional hand for 6 or 7 months, would add, if judiciously employed, fifty per cent to the productiveness of the farm, and then leave a handsome sum to be laid up at the end of the year. It should be impressed on the minds of farmers that the principle of the success of our large manufactories, is the over production beyond their support of families engaged in them. Hence, if they only do just enough for their support, there can be no income.'

We copy from the *Transactions*, Mr. HALL'S statement as follows:

y farm is located in the valley of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., in about 42½°; contains about 180 acres of improved land, which is composed of a variety of soils, viz. an alluvial clay loam on the flats, (about one-third of the whole,) which are generally kept in meadow. The other portions are gravel loam and slate and gravel pastures, with the exception of some 20 acres,which are wet clay and gravel pastures, with a hard subsoil, bearing the variety of grasses usual on wet pastures. The other pastures used, are plowed and cropped in their rotation, say two years in every five, and are stocked with clover and herds grass. Hay used, clover and herds, with a slight mixture of red top on the low grounds.

My dairy is composed of 16 cows: 3 three years old heifers, and 2 two years old. Cows of native breed, one full blood short-horned heifer, the others half bloods; the full blood heifer suckled her own calf and another, a half blood, through the season. One of my best cows lost her udder before the 1st of August, by the kine pox, which disease very much injured the whole dairy for about five weeks. I also parted with one cow the last of September.

Estimating the four heifers to be equal to three cows, I had no more than nineteen cows through the whole season. Add to this the hottest weather ever experienced for the same length of time, and a severe drought for some five weeks, and I believe I have enumerated all the disadvantages under which I laboured.

The feed of cows was hay, grass, and dry corn stalks, with the exception of 30 two-horse waggon loads of pumpkins. The product was as follows:

3,180 lbs. of butter, sold in the Boston market, at an average price of 19¾ cents per lb. which price perhaps is a fair criterion by which to judge of its quality,	$621 84
20 calves sold and two raised	91 50
Cream and milk used in a family of ten persons, at 15 cts. per day,	54 75
Skimmed milk and buttermilk fed to the hogs 215 days, at $1 30 per day,	279 50
	$1,047 59

The average quantity of milk from each cow per day, for 215 days, 26 lbs. Aggregate quantity for each cow, 5,590 lbs. Quantity of butter to the 100 lbs. of milk, 3 lbs. 3 oz. Gross quantity of milk and butter, 109,395 lbs.

Method of making.—Room used, kept as near a temperature of 60 degrees as may be.

Milk strained into a large can placed in the milking yard, which adjoins the milk room, inside of which it is drawn by means of a conductor and faucet into the pans, usually about 8 quarts in each pan; it is drawn over ice placed in the can whenever the temperature requires the cream rises in much less time than when cooled in the ordinary way. It ought to stand 36 hours before being skimmed, but this time must be varied occasionally, as the weather changes. It should be skimmed when the milk is slightly changed, and before it is coagulated. The cream is put into stone jars and placed in a refrigerator in contact with ice, until it is churned, which is done every second or third day. Churn used, a circular one with revolving arms or paddles, framed into a shaft of *wood;* cream should never come in contact with iron. The motive power is a platform wheel turned by a small horse. The butter is salted with ground rock salt, passed through a fine sieve, that there may be no lumps or particles that will not dissolve. How often have you had your teeth set on edge by coming in contact with a lump of salt, in otherwise good butter? It is salted to suit the taste, and the market, (which requires it very mild unless it is designed for keeping a longer time than usual,) it is then placed in the refrigerator and kept cool until it is taken out, worked on an inclined table with a break, packed in new tubs containing 25 lbs. and sent to market, which is done every week, always using ice in every part of the process, the weather requiring it.

The committee will be better able to judge of the value of the milk and buttermilk, for hog feed, when I state that I have sold pigs, pork, and lard, to the amount of $1,063,09, and at an expense of $66700, for purchase money and feed, other than milk, and that my hogs have made, of the feed and materials given them to work, near 300 half-cord loads of manure, *the value of which every farmer ought to know.*

A COUGH.

The Editor of the Baltimore Farmer says, the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decotion of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetwith loaf sugar to be freely drank warm when going to bed and cold throughout the day.

VALUABLE COATINGS FOR BUILDINGS.

The base of both is lime, which must first be slacked with hot water, in a small tub, or piggen, and covered to keep in the steam, it then should be passed in a fluid state through a sieve to attain the the flour of the lime,—it must be put on with a painter's brush. two coats are best for outside work.

First to make fluid for the roof and other parts of wooden buildings, to render them incombustible, and coatings for brick, tile, stone-work, and rough-coat, to render them imperious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The proportions are for 5 gallons—slack your lime as before directed, say 6 quarts, in which put 1 quart of clean rock salt, for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, (skimming off the froth or scum,) then add to the 5 gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, (the last to be added gradually,) 4 quarts of fine sand, or hardwood ashes, any colouring matter may be mixed to give the shade required. It will look as well as paint, and as lasting as the wood—it must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, after which this may be applied. It will stop the smallest leak—prevent the moss from growing—render the wood incombustible, and last for years.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white wash—take clean well burned lime, slack the same as before, one fourth of whiting, or burnt allum pulverised, one pound of white sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a very thin and well-boiled paste, or starch, or jelly, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet-maker's do—mix all together. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than Plaister of of Paris, and retains its brilliancy for many years.

Note.—6 quarts of lime, as before for 5 gallons water.

SUCCESSFUL SUBSOILING.

Henry Colman says, that Smith of Deanston, when he commenced operations, about 20 years ago, had on a part of his farm not more than four and a half inches of surface soil; but having applied the system of thorough draining and used the subsoil plow, he can now turn up more than 16 inches of good soil. Subsoiling had failed in some parts of England, where very heavy clay and quicksand prevailed. In one case there was a crop of 35 bushels of wheat per acre, where the subsoil furrows were across the drains; and only 27½ bushels where they were parellel with the drains.

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS.

It is an old custom with some housewives to throw into their drawers every year, a number of ficoons under the idea that their strong resinous smell might keep away the moth, now as the order of these cones is due to turpentine it occured to Reamur to try the effect of this volatile liquid. He robbed one side of a piece of cloth with turpentine and put some moths on the other; the next morning they were all dead and strange to say they had all voluntarily abandoned their sheets. On smearing some paper slightly with the oil, and putting this into a bottle with some of the grubs, the weakest where immediately killed; the vigorious struggled violently for two or three hours, quitted their sheets bled in convulsions. It was soon abundantly evidently that the vapour of oil turpentine acts as a terrible poison to the grubs. Perhaps it may be said that even this remedy is worse than than the disease, but, as Reamur justly observes, we keep away from a newly painted room, or leave off for a few days a coat from which stains have been removed by turpentine, why therefore cannot we once a year keep away a day or two from rooms that have been fumigated wih turpentine?

It is however surprising how small a quantity of turpentine is required;a small piece of paper or linen just moistened therewith and put into the wardrobe or drawers a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservation agaist moths. A small quantity of turpentine disolved in a little spirits of wine (the vapor of which is also fatal to the moth) will entirely remove offensive order, and yet be a sufficient preservative. The fumes of burning paper, wool, linen feathers, and of leather are also effectual, for the insects perish in a very thick smoke. but the most effectual smoke is that of Tobacco. A coat smelling but slightly of tobacco is sufficient to preserve a whole drawer. We trust our fair readers will not scould us for thus affording their husbands or lovers an additional excuse for perpetuating a bad habit

The vapor of turpentine and the smoke of tobacco are also effectual in driving away spiders, ants, earwigs, bugs, and fleas. The latter tormenters are so abundant on the continent as frequently to deprive the weary traveller of his night's rest. If he would provide himself with a phial containing turpentine and spirits of wine in equal parts, and would sprinkle a few drops over the sheets and coverlid before retiring to rest he would probably have reason to be grateful for the hint—Foreigners are in the habit of smoking in their bedrooms—a habit which excites surprise and disgust in England; it will now be seen however that there is reason for the practice.—*Sharp's London Mag.*

THOROUGH PREPERATION OF THE SOIL FOR CROPS.

I notice an article in your June number on the value of thorough preparation of ground for crops. I will make a remark, that one extra full working of ground, is worth at least 20 loads of common farm-yard manure, 290 bushels per acre; (bushels are my choice in regulating manure on land, over loads,) and I think two extra plowings, if well done, worth 400 bushels manure. I do not at this time, remember ever to have seen land that was properly prepared, much injured with the usual mishaps of the farmer. What I call a full preparation for wheat, is to plow your land as *shoal* as you can, say from two to four inches; then pack with a roller, and after remaining in that state for some two or three weeks, to harrow well, say two three, or five times in a place, according to the quantity of grass on the sod turned down, then in a week, to give a *cross plowing*, which is to go full as deep as the first, then harrow with large teeth as deep as you can: drive them in the ground 7 or 8 inches. My object is, never to expose over 1½ to 4 inches of the earth to the action of sun and air, unless you allow me a large amount of manure, when I would go deeper. Just before sowing my crop, I like another plowing. I have some 8 or 10 acres of land, which I worked two years in wheat, and neither year was the preparation such as I liked; and last fall, I determined to use every effort to have it prepared, and I worked it fourteen times, and this crop is the best of the three, so far, save about one and a half or two acres, which is of a heavy nature, and I did not get it so well water furrowed as I had it the first year. This time three years, on one edge of this cut, I put six or eight loads, with extra sides to the cart—36 to 40 bushels, of the rough manure from my barn-yard, and spread it on the grass. Farmers coming into the field, wanted to knew the cause of the grass being better there than on the adjoining land. The manure then applied covered 12 corn lands, say 4 feet wide, and some 300 or 400 long. After the ground was plowed for wheat, I manured all alike; plainly to the row did that coarse stuff show, and still shown is this crop, which has fixed me in the use of such manure, I have some eight or nine acres dressed as above for wheat this fall.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Trappe, Md. June 10, 1847.

HEMLOCK OFFENSIVE TO VERMIN.

I believe it would be found that hemlock timber, if used for granaries, &c., would not be infested with rats and mice; the wood being hateful to them.

RAISING ROOTS.

William Garbutt, of Wheatland, whose great and uniform success amply shows his skill, says in the Genesee Farmer, 'The principal art of raising roots is to make the ground rich and well pulverized, and fall is much the best time to do it. Apply 40 or 50 waggon loads of well-rotted manure; 5 bushels plaster, and 5 to 10 bushels of ashes per acre: spread them evenly over the surface. and plow 7 or 8 inches deep, and narrow furrow it not over 10 inches wide. In the spring, harrow or cultivate thoroughly until the ground is well pulverized and the manure well mixed through it.